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hands of undergraduate students, not one of whom has had previous experience with work of this character. It is hoped that the crudities of this first effort in the line of published comment on the work of the courts may be less glaring in the future numbers when the editors have become more experienced.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—At the date of going to press the enrollment in the Law School numbers 254, an increase of 36 over the previous year. By classes the enrollment is: First year, 109; second year, 90; third year, 55.

The subjoined table indicates the attendance by states and countries:

Alabama	8	Missouri	5
Arizona	1	New Jersey	4
Arkansas	6	New Mexico	1
Brazil	1	New York	4
California	2	North Carolina	9
Colorado	1	Ohio	1
Delaware	1	Oklahoma	2
District of Columbia	5	Oregon	1
Florida	12	Pennsylvania	4
Georgia	11	South Carolina	4
Kentucky	9	Tennessee	5
Louisiana	4	Texas	11
Maryland	7	Virginia	108
Massachusetts	1	Washington	2
Michigan	1	West Virginia	15
Mississippi	8		
		Total	254

LIENS ON EXEMPT PROPERTY UNDER § 67(F) OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.—In order for a lien against the property of the bankrupt to be annulled automatically by § 67(f) of the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, the lien must have (a) been obtained through legal proceedings; (b) against an insolvent person; (c) within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against him; and (d) followed by adjudication.¹ If these requisites obtain, and the lien is on property, title to which, when relieved of the lien, will vest in the trustee for the benefit of the creditors, such lien by the terms of the section is annulled.² The question which has produced conflicting views is, whether or not, all the above requisites being present, a lien on property exempt generally by state statute, and saved to the bankrupt by § 6 of the Bankruptcy Act, but for some

¹ Bankr. Act, § 67(f).

² Bankr. Act, § 67(f).